FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER INAUGURATED

AU261444 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 26 (ATA) -- In the context of the 9th congress of the party and 45th anniversary of its founding, the Academy of Sciences organized the inauguration ceremony of the National Information Network in the capital yesterday.

The ceremony was attended by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and the vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, the chairman of Academy of Sciences, Prof. Aleks Buda and other comrades.

In the speech on the occasion it was pointed out among others that the information network is another deed of the party and the direct solicitude of our great, unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. It will serve the increase of the production and the management of the economy.

Those present visited the new building of the Institute of Information and Applied Mathematics and the Center of Information and Scientific and Technical Documentation, equipped with modern apparatus. These institutions will provide the scientific and technical information which is needed for the development of our economy.

In one of the halls of the Institute of Information and Applied Mathematics Comrade Besnik Bekteshi met and talked with cadres and specialists of these institutions and other working people of the Academy of Sciences. He greeted them on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and the Council of Ministers and congratulated the working people of the Institute of Information and Applied Mathematics on their contribution to the solution of many problems in various sectors of the economy as a way of helping to increase production and productivity, save the raw materials, speed up the fulfillment of the tasks in the calculation and performance of studies.

KORBECI HEADS TRADE DELEGATION TO ROMANIA

AU231057 Tirana ATA in English 0855 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 23 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, left for the Socialist Republic of Romania yesterday. It will sign the protocol on the goods exchange between the two countries for 1987.

ALIA GREETS WALDHEIM, AUSTRIANS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU261418 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 26 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the federal president of the Republic of Austria, Kurt Waldheim:

On the occasion of the anniversary of the national day of the Republic of Austria, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, I send warm greetings to you and the best wishes to the friendly Austrian people for their happiness and the further progress of the country.

I wish that the friendly relations between Albania and Austria develop constantly.

ZHIVKOV TO VISIT ALGERIA END OF OCTOBER

AU201822 Sofia BTA in English 1736 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 20 (BTA) -- At the invitation of Col. Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front (F.L.N.), Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will pay an official friendly visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria at the end of October this year.

Visit Postponed

LD252007 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] We have learned from the Foreign Affairs Ministry that the official friendly visit that Bulgaria's President Zhivkov was due to make to Algeria at the end of October has been postponed at the request of the Bulgarian authorities. The new date for the visit will be fixed at a later date.

ZHIVKOV SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF MACHEL

AU241459 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Oct 86 p 1

[Telegram from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee and to the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf we express our most profound condolences and sincere sympathy on the occasion of the great loss suffered by Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and by the fraternal people of Mozambique through the untimely death of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, a loyal son of the people of Mozambique, an outstanding African statesman, and distinguished fighter for freedom and independence, for understanding among peoples, for the consolidation of world peace.

Comrade Samora Machel devoted all his conscious life to the struggle of the Mozambique people against the centuries-old colonial oppression and played his worthy role in the heroic history of his motherland. The thorough progressive changes in the society of Mozambique, which is developing along a path of socialist orientation, are closely linked to the name of Samora Machal.

With is active efforts against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for the strengthening of cooperation among the OAU member-countries and among the members of the Nonaligned Movement, for the enhancement of the role of these organizations in contemporary international relations, Comrade Samora Machel asserted himself as one of the most distinguished leaders of the revolutionary movement in contemporary Africa.

Comrade Samora Machel was an indefatigable champion of the development and consolidation of the existing cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the socialist community member-countries. The Bulgarian people will always remember him for his invaluable contribution to the expansion and intensification of fraternal relations between the BCP and Frelimo, between our two countries and peoples. The BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria express their confidence that these relations will continue to develop and to strengthen on the basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique, in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

We deeply share your sorrow, dear comrades, over the great loss you have suffered, and we express our firm conviction that the friendly people of Mozambique, under the leadership of Frelimo, will continue to build up their new life in their beautiful homeland.

We pray you to convey our deepest condolences and feelings of sympathy to the wife and family of Comrade Samora Machel, as well as to the families of the party and state leaders -- his close fellow workers -- who perished with him.

Todorov Departs for Mozambique

AU270742 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0400 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] A Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly, has departed for Maputo, where it will take part in Samora Machel's funeral.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCE 19-25 OCTOBER

AU261507 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 19 through 25 October reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Intellectual Development Council, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended the opening of a photographic exhibition in Sofia on the theme of the International Year of Peace. (2030 GMT 22 October) Georgi Yordanov attended the premier of the new Bulgarian film "They Prevailed" in the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture in Sofia. (2030 GMT 22 October) Finally, Yordanov attended a festive meeting in Sofia at which the film actor Zakhari Zhandov was awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order on his 75th birthday. (1830 GMT 24 October)

Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, chaired a meeting of the National Assembly's Intellectual Development Commission in Sofia. (2000 GMT 20 October)

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, attended the above meeeting of the Intellectual Development Commission. (2000 GMT 20 October) Todorov also attended a meeting in Vratsa of the collegium of the Ministry of Transportation with okrug organs concerned with transportation. (1830 GMT 22 October)

Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, attended the Sofia premiere of the new film "They Prevailed." (2030 GMT 22 October)

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, attended the Sofia premiere of the above film. (2030 GMT 22 October) Dyulgerov also attended a workers meeting in Sofia in support of the UN Week of Actions for Disarmament. (1600 GMT 25 October)

Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, took part in a meeting in Shumen of the okrug BCP committee members and local propagandists. (1830 GMT 23 October)

Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a meeting of the bureau of Ruse Okrug BCP committee with regional political education workers. (2030 GMT 24 October)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front, attended the opening of the new "Biomash" combine in the town of Loznitsa, Razgrad Okrug. (1400 GMT 25 October) Later in the day, Kubadinski attended a partisan movement commemoration meeting, also held in Loznitsa. (2030 GMT 25 October)

TANCHEV RECEIVES IOJ OFFICIALS IN SOFIA

AU242056 Sofia BTA in English 1600 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 24 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council, received Prof. Kaarle Nordenstreng, president of the International Organization of Journalists, and Mr Jiri Kubka, secretary general of the organization, who attended the tenth I.O.J. Congress which closed in Sofia yesterday.

On behalf of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Petur Tanchev congratulated the guests on their re-election as leaders of the I.O.J., and he wished them every success in their work for the enhancement of international journalistic solidarity and for strengthening the understanding and confidence among the people.

The sides expressed satisfaction with and commended highly the work of the jubilee forum of the international organization, which has a membership of 300,000 journalists in over 120 countries. An emphasis was laid on the significance of the congress for the further successful rallying of the international community in the struggle for peace and disarmament, for detente and a positive turn in international relations.

The First Vice President of the State Council said that Bulgaria is seeking understanding, goodneighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans, peace and detente in Europe and worldwide.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS SAFETY CONFERENCE ENDS

AU262009 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] October 26 (BTA) -- The sixth consultative meeting of international and regional organizations of journalists held in Sofia on October 24 and October 26, 1986 discussed questions concerning the safety of journalists.

The meeting agreed to intensify the cooperation between all organizations present in order to find a solution to this most urgent problem.

The meeting furthermore decided to express its deepest sorrow and dismay at the fact that hundreds of journalists have been killed, imprisoned, harassed or have disappeared while practicing their profession.

The international and regional organizations of journalists call for the immediate release of all their colleagues held as prisoners or hostages around the world and stress the need for all nations to provide free access and to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The international and regional organizations of journalists who took part in the meeting are:

The International Organization of Journalists (IOJ);
The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ);
The Union of African Journalists (UAJ);
The Federation of Arab Journalists (FAJ);
The Latin American Federation of Journalists (FELAP);
The Latin American Federation of Press Workers (Felatrap);
The Confederation of ASEAN Journalists (CAJ);

GEORGI ATANASOV RECEIVES NEW UK AMBASSADOR

AU241256 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received John Harold Fosset [spelling as transliterated] the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Great Britain to Bulgaria. Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, was present at the meeting.

NETHERLANDS TU DELEGATION ACTIVITIES REPORTED

AU241709 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Closing talks were held between the delegation of the Netherlands Trade Union confederation, headed by Henk Van Ekkert, general secretary of the Netherlands Trade Union Confederation, and a delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, headed by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council.

The mutual willingness for cooperation between the trade unions of Bulgaria and the Netherlands was once more confirmed during the talks and the necessity of its further development of the advantage of the working people in both countries was pointed out. The two delegations expressed their high appreciation for the positive initiatives to establish a zone without nuclear and chemical weapons and expressed their readiness for joint and united actions in defense of peace.

The delegation of the Netherlands Trade Union Confederation highly appreciates the great social achievements attained in our country and the serious methods through which the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council is accomplishing its tasks in society and especially in the field of asserting the working people's rights through the self-management organs within the workers collectives.

The two delegations expressed their conviction that a new European trade union conference will be organized as soon as possible and confirmed their willingness to contribute to the implementation of this conference.

RELATIONS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY OF SPAIN RESTORED

LD242350 Prague CTK in English 2040 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 24 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain agreed to restore bilateral relations unilaterally broken off by the Communist Party of Spain in 1969.

During a visit to Czechoslovakia on October 20-24 by a delegation of the Communist Party of Spain, led by Executive Committee member and Central Committee Secretary Simon Sanchez Montero, the two parties said they are prepared to promote bilateral relations on the basis of mutual respect, equality and internationalist solidarity.

The delegation was received by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak at the request of the Spanish Communist Party's leadership, aimed at restoring relations between the two parties.

The representatives of the two parties agreed on the need for ever close cooperation of all progressive and peace-loving forces, especially communist parties.

They supported the peace initiatives of the USSR, aimed at disarmament and the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and condemned the efforts of the U.S. Administration to carry on plans for the militarization of space and at winning military superiority at any cost.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Spain left for home later in the day.

DANISH JOURNALIST QUESTIONED, EXPELLED

AU241252 Paris AFP in English 1250 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen, Oct 24 (AFP) -- The literary critic of the liberal Danish newspaper POLITIKA was questioned by police and expelled from Czechoslovakia Thursday, the daily reported on Friday.

Niels Barfoed was in Prague to deliver a 1986 Freedom Prize, awarded by POLITIKA and the Swedish liberal newspaper DAGENS NYHETER, to the Charter 77 human rights group.

The prize, first awarded in 1983 to Poland's Lech Walesa, went to Winnie Mandela and Helen Suzman for their fight against apartheid in 1984 and in 1985 to France's S.O.S. Racism.

RUDE PRAVO ON ANNIVERSARY OF HUNGARIAN UPRISING

LD231338 Prague CTK in English 0650 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 23 (CTK) -- "The plot against the Hungarian people, against socialism, just as the case of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Poland at the beginning of the 1980's, did much damage but could not achieve the objectives set by international reaction," RUDE PRAVO said today.

In an article devoted to events in Hungary 30 years ago, the paper said that the 1956 counter-revoluton went exactly according to a plan elaborated abroad. When it was defeated, "Many American Thompson submachine guns and Garan semi-automatic rifles were confiscated -- at that time the weapons belonged to the regular equipment of the U.S. Army."

The Radio Free Europe offices in Munich served as a recruitment centre and the bands formed there of Hungarian emigrants penetrated Hungary, carrying weapons across the neutral Austria.

"The objective of the counter-revolution in Hungary was the restoration of capitalism, return to the pre-war years," RUDE PRAVO continued.

"However, the Hungarian people settled accounts with counter-revolution and returned to the road of building their country. It was no easy road. Much endeavour was needed to overcome the then mistakes and eliminate the vestiges of counter-revolution," the paper stressed.

"Thirty years later, it is possible to recapitulate the events and draw a lesson from them, to show that the class enemy wastes no opportunity to turn back the wheel of history and does not hesitate to use any means," RUDE PRAVO concluded.

STROUGAL RECEIVES POLAND'S GORYWODA 24 OCT

LD242157 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Prague, Oct. 24 -- Polish Vice-Premier and head of the State Planning Commission Manfred Gorywoda paid a working visit to Czechoslovakia today. He was received by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal. They positively sized up the implementation of decisions on Polish-Czechoslovak Economic cooperation and commodity exchange made during a meeting of Wojciech Jaruzelski with Gustav Husak and tasks specified during the Prague talks by Zbigniew Messner with Lubomir Strougal.

Manfred Gorywoda had also talks with Czechoslovak Vice-Premier and head of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac. The two planners focused their attention on sizing up the implementatin of tasks stemming from a long-term programme for Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation in economy, science and technology till the year 2,000.

Both sides agreed upon the lines and principles of doing preliminary work on the coordination of Polish and Czechoslovak plans for 1991-1995. They undertook new initiatives in direct cooperation and exchange of experiences. The two sides deemed direct and working contacts between Polish and Czechoslovak enterprises particularly important.

LENART DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO UKRAINIAN SSR

LD271045 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, left for a working visit in the Ukrainian SSR today. During the visit he will acquaint himself with the construction of the Krivoy Roy Extraction and Dressing Combine at Dolinskaya and discuss future cooperation in ferrous metallurgy with Soviet officials.

PRC CPPCC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD242252 Prague CTK in English 1807 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 24 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), headed by Deputy Chairman of its National Committee Cheng Zihua, arrived here today on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

The delegation was welcomed at the Prague airport by Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee Tomas Travnicek and other Czechoslovak officials.

The CPPCC, established in 1949 and having the function of parliament until 1954, groups China's political parties and mass organizations under the leadership of the Communist Party. It is headed by a National Committee formed by over 2,000 officials.

PRC YOUTH LEAGUE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON VISIT

LD240846 Prague CTK in English 0645 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 23 (CTK) -- The current visit of the delegation of the Chinese Communist Youth League is the first official visit of Chinese youth to Czechoslovakia after more than twenty years, head of the delegation Liu Yandong, secretary of the League Central Committee and chairwoman of the All-China Democratic Youth Federation, told CTK here today.

The visit is to contribute to the development and expansion of friendship with the Czechoslovak youth and thus also to the extension of cooperation between our nations. The aim of the visit is also to develop contacts between the Chinese Communist Youth League and the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth, she said.

The delegation handed over to the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee an official invitation to visit China.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Czechoslovakia on Tuesday. It was received by a Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Tomas Travnicek.

Today the delegation left Prague for the Slovak city of Bratislava.

GREATER RESPONSIVENESS TO SOVIET NEEDS URGED

AU230958 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "What Determines Good Reputation"]

[Excerpts] The fact that trade with the Soviet Union accounts for roughly 45 percent of Czechoslovak foreign trade bears out sufficiently the importance of these economic ties for our economy. Arriving in our country from the east are, above all, crucial raw materials -- crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, chemicals and also technology for engineering, agriculture, and other branches. They arrive on time, in the agreed quantity, assortment, quality, deadlines, in keeping with the entries in annual protocols on mutual deliveries of goods. This responsible approach of our main supplier obliges us, however, to act in the same way as he does. [passage omitted]

Regrettably, a number of our enterprises cannot boast of impelemting concluded contracts in an exemplary way.

The MEZ Mohelnice and ZSE Prague plants, for example, have considerable delivery lags in motors for automatic washing machines. They themselves estimate that this year they will fall more than 22,000 motors short of planned deliveries and that next year an order for 100,000 motors will remain uncovered. Tesla Hloubetin and Kovo owe equipment for television transmitters worth R3 million for last year and R5 million for this year, because Metra Blansko failed to supply to them necessary assembly modules.

Chepos -- Kralovo Pole Engineering Plant and Technoexport signed a contract for hydrogenation stations for the purification of crude oil but now they are looking for excuses and claim that they do not have the necessary production capacity for R5 million worth of deliveries. They will also remain debtors of R1.5 million worth of equipment for the production of hydrogen.

As long as last year RUDE PRAVO criticized the Vitkovice economic production unit and Skodaexport for their delivery debts in structural components and spare parts for the reconstruction of rolling mills in the USSR. What has changed since then? This year they will consign only about R15 million worth of merchandise, even though the contract is for R40 million. Similarly, the Pardubice Flour Mill Machinery Works along with Technopol earned criticism last year for failing to supply factories for the production of feed mixtures. This debt will exceed R3 million this year, through the fault of Elektromont Teplice, BEZ Bratislava, and SPP Bratislava, which have not supplied the necessary components.

The failure to honor contracts for the supply of spare parts is a chronic affair. CKD Tatra Smichov and CKD Hradec Kralove, along with Pragoinvest, owe R3.5 million worth of spare parts for trams and diesel engines for ships. Skoda Plzen, along with Skodaexport, owe R2.2 million worth of spare parts for electric locomotives. ZVS Brno, Zbrojovka Vsetin, Elitex Chrastava, Elitex Usti nad Orlici, Elitex Trebic, and Elitex Kdyne, along with Strojimport, owe R7 million worth of spare parts for textile machinery. [passage omitted]

The total [annual] volume of Czechoslovak machinery and equipment sold to the USSR is roughly R3.7 billion. According to preliminary estimates, our engineering will fall about R100 million short of planned deliveries this year, which is about 3 percent of the total volume. And that is certainly not little.

R100 million is only a negligible fraction of the total volume of the Soviet Union's foreign trade. However, this is not the right way of looking at it; we must see the repercussions which our failure to supply equipment and spare parts has in the functioning of the Soviet economy; we must see the difficulties that it causes, the amount of machinery and equipment left idle through our fault. A missing part worth only a few rubles immobilizes equipment worth tens of thousands of rubles, to say nothing of the resulting production shortfall. Do these Czechoslovak suppliers consider the consequences of their dilatoriness?

There are a few weeks left before the end of the year. They should be filled with concentrated efforts in all enterprises (not only the ones mentioned here, because the number of debtors is much higher) to erase their debts and simultaneously to take steps that will prevent any recurrence of similar situations.

FRENCH REPORT ON PENTAGON'S BLAME FOR AIDS CITED

AU211420 Prague TRIBUNA NO. 41 in Czech 15 Oct 86 pp 14, 15

["VAT"-signed report: "Did AIDS Originate in the Labs of the Pentagon?"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] According to Western press reports, the greatest headway in researching the AIDS virus has been made in France, notably by scientists from the well-known Pasteur Institute. And France is also the origin of highly interesting recent information, which, above all, the North American media did not pass on to their readers. According to this information, AIDS is an artificial product acquired by the manipulation of human genes and came into being in the labs of the U.S. Pentagon.

The authors of this information are a couple of French scientists, Jacob and Lily Segal. On the basis of many years of research, they claim that AIDS does not originate on the African Continent, as alleged, but is the fruit of monstrous experiments accompanying the development of bacteriological weapons in the United States. The original hypothesis, worked out by North American scientists some time ago, was that AIDS supposodely originated from the green monkey [kockodan], a species that is widespread on the black continent. [passage omitted]

French scientists have proved that the green monkey obtained its bad name unjustifiably because its gene structure is quite disparate from the gene structure of the pernicious virus. It is advisable, on the other hand, to look at the research carried out by a group of military scientists at Fort Detrick, Maryland.

It is known that in the second half of the seventies the Pentagon set up at Fort Detrick a laboratory for experiments reminiscent of the monstrous experiments which Nazi physicians carried out in concentration camps. The objects of these experiments were prisoners at Fort Detrick sentenced to long prison terms. These prisoners were promised freedom if they underwent these experiments, provided, of course, that they survived them. As the French physicians note, there is evidence that some of the people released after the experiments at Fort Detrick have been spreading the infection. The virus operates slowly and has a long incubation period (which is probably the reason why it was decided not to use it for military purposes).

The beginnings of the occurrence of AIDS in the United States date back to the end of the seventies. Jacob and Lily Segal claim in LE MONDE that the experiments with human genes at Fort Detrick were performed in 1977 and that the incubation period for the development of the virus ended 2 years later. This coincides with the period in which the first cases appeared in the United States. Scientists believe that up to 5 million people might be infected with AIDS by the end of the decade. If the accusation made by the French scientists proves to be substantiated, another dark chapter of the operations of American military science directed against mankind will be revealed. It is not nature but misused science that poses an ever greater threat to human civilization.

YOUTH UNION CONGRESS CONVENED FOR 2-4 OCT 87

AU221533 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 86 p 1

["Lou"-signed report: "Congress of the Socialist Youth Union Convened"]

[Excerpts] Prague -- The Czechoslovak, Czech, and Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union met at a joint session in Prague on 20 October. The session, which dealt with the tasks of the organization in 1987, the year of the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Youth Union, was attended by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Speaking in the debate, Comrade Jindrich Polednik dealt with the results of the national economy in the first 9 months of the year. He drew attention to the fact that the efficiency of production continues to be low and that its structure does not always tally with needs. Neither can one be satisfied with the quality of production and the poor reliability of some products. He described slow scientific-technical development, low utilization of resources, shortcomings in management, and a lack of discipline and responsibility in many managerial agencies and enterprises as the main cause of this situation. [passage omitted]

Our party is confronted with a number of tasks, Jindrich Polednik stressed in the conclusion of his speech, but concern for the work and life of the young generation, for the activity of the Socialist Youth Union and its Young Pioneers organization, must be everywhere in the forefront of the attention of party bodies and organizations, of party members in state and economic agencies and in organizations associated in the National Front.

After the conclusion of the debate, members of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union approved the motion to hold the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Youth Union in Prague on 2-4 October 1987. The Slovak Central Committee decided to hold the Congress of the Slovak Socialist Youth Union on 12-13 September 1987. The Congress of the Czech Socialist Youth Union will be held on 19-20 September 1987.

GRAIN HARVEST RESULTS: SHORTFALL, LOW QUALITY

AU182132 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Oct 86 p 2

[CTK report: "This Year's Harvest"]

[Excerpt] Prague (CTK) -- Compared with the plan, the shortfall in the grain harvest in the Czech Socialist Republic amounts to about 3,300,000 metric tons this year. This was caused, in particular, by the smaller area sown with winter rye, the greater plowing under of winter cereals, and the unfavorable weather.

We have achieved the fourth biggest crop in the history of our agriculture, but the quality -- especially of cereals for human consumption -- does not correspond to needs. For example, we have procured the necessary quantity of malt barley, but procurement in the first and second quality class has not been fulfilled. This means that practically the entire volume of the best quality barley will be exported. Growers are not interested in rye, and this creates a difficult situation: The area on which it is grown decreases by about 20,000 hectares year after year. Even economic incentives do not help. Therefore, we are considering exchanging some wheat for rye abroad. There also is paucity of barley for the production of flakes. [passage omitted]

SED'S JAROWINSKY RECEIVES SCHMIDT IN LEIPZIG

LD232335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Leipzig, 24 Oct (ADN) -- Werner Jarowinsky, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met with former FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Leipzig today. He conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council which were reciprocated by Helmut Schmidt. During their talk on international questions, both parties expressed the view that it is now a matter of using the chances opened up by the meeting in Reykjavik for a basic change in international relations and of making increased efforts and practical steps toward disarmament and detente. They agreed in emphasizing the great significance of adherence to the ABM Treaty and of a halt to all nuclear weapons tests.

Both parties stressed that never again should war emanate from German soil, but only peace, as was already expressed in the meeting between Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt on Lake Werbellin. Werner Jarowinsky explained the basic statement of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee chairman of the GDR State Council, and the joint statement by the SED Central Committee Politburo, the State Council, and the GDR Council of Ministers on the results of the meeting in Reykjavik, in which it was stressed that at this precise moment everything must be done to secure peace as the priority task of the present. For this reason the GDR will consistently continue its policy of dialogue and joint actions with all forces that allow themselves to be guided by reason and realism.

Just after Reykjavik, the joint initiatives of the SED and the SPD for a chemical weapons-free zone and a nuclear weapons-free corridor in Europe have particular relevance, realism and confidence-building. During the conversation, other interesting subjects were also discussed. The two parties stressed their interest in continuing the dialogue. The meeting passed in a friendly and sincere atmosphere. Helmut Schmit is on a private visit to the GDR with his wife.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES COMMANDERS 24 OCT

LD242331 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN) -- The results of the Reykjavik meeting showed in a drastic way that the United States has not given up its striving for military superiority. This was stressed by Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR defense minister, at a meeting of commanders in the Defense Ministry today.

In view of the policy of strength still be practiced by Washington, it is vital now, most of all, to cooperate with all forces of reason and realism to attain a fundamental change from confrontation to detente and disarmament.

For the soldiers of the people this means making all efforts, at the side of the brothers-in-arms of the Soviet Army and the other allied socialist armed forces, to reliably fulfill the task of safeguarding peace. This must be the yardstick in the 1986/87 training year, as well the solution of all tasks in political and combat training, in the duty system and in combat and border service.

As the GDR defense minister stressed, the 1985/86 training year concluded with the best results so far in political and combat training in the National People's Army and the GDR border troops.

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC BODY ENDS MEETING

LD242326 Budapest MTI in English 2102 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 24 (MTI) -- The founding session of the Hungarian-Soviet Joint Committee of Economists ended Friday in Budapest. Academicians Bela Csikos-Nagy and Aleksandr Anchishkin, co-chairmen of the joint committee, informed representatives of the press about the work of the four-day conference.

Bela Csikos-Nagy said that experts considered the acceleration and intensification of economic development, and the improvement of quality to be the most pressing tasks. The conference also dealt with the acceleration of technical development, as the issue has come into prominence in both countries.

As a consequence of the differing characteristics of the two countries, the economists defined the means of accelerating economic development in not fully identical terms, but they expressed that economic leadership has to solve similar problems in numerous areas.

At the session the Hungarian delegation informed its Soviet partners about the latest stages of the economic reform process in Hungary, including the realized and planned measures related to bank activity, capital movement and taxation. In the debate, Hungarian representatives voiced their opinion about the various solutions for the problem of long-term interest, and earnings regulation depending on performance. Both sides placed particular emphasis on strengthening the relation between science and production.

Aleksandr Anchishkin stressed the Soviet side considers the sessions of the joint committee not simply as a meeting, but as a framework which establishes the opportunity for direct relations between scientific institutions and experts. He noted that major changes are in progress in the economic life of both countries, and development necessitates the emergence of debates. He discussed the changes taking place in the Soviet Union, which affect all areas of economic, social and intellectual life. Therefore, new solutions are extremely important in all areas in the period of rapid development, he said.

The Soviet co-chairman of the joint committee said that accelerating scientific and technical progress is considered the major economic issue in the Soviet Union today, as it is closely related to perfecting the economic management mechanism. In the interest of attaining the target, means of economic influence are to receive a greater role, alongside administratives methods, in central planning. This naturally does not mean that the role of central planning will decrease, rather it will become more effective through the economic methods. Companies are to continuously receive greater independence, and competition will figure more prominently in every area.

The founding session of the joint committee of economists defined the cooperation programme for the next three years. The next session, to be held in the Soviet Union, is to discuss issues related to perfecting the economic mechanism. Several working groups are to be founded between the sessions. These are to work out recommendations for improving the mechanism of work realized within the CMEA, and accelerating the technical development of the two countries.

HUNGARIAN-USSR ENGINEERING AGREEMENTS SIGNED

AU241422 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Oct 86 p 5

[MTI report: "Hungarian-Soviet General Agreements"]

[Text] At the Hungarian Embassy in Berlin on [22 October], Hungarian-Soviet general agreements were signed by Mikhail Shkabardnya, Soviet minister of machine building for chemical and oil industry; Aleksandr Yezhevskiy, minister of tractor and agricultural machine building; as well as by Gyula Sos, deputy minister of industry.

The general agreements provide for the foundation of joint business organizations. The agreements will go into effect after the intergovernmental agreement between the two countries is signed.

Present at the signing of the general agreements were Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ivan Silayev, Soviet deputy premier, and Imre Szabo, state secretary for industry.

CSSR'S HUSAK PLANS VISIT IN 'NEAR FUTURE'

LD261839 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, is to come to Hungary in the near future for a friendly working visit on invitation of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

MTI REPORTS ON NICARAGUAN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD252101 Budapest MTI in English 1953 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 25 (MTI) -- Henry Ruiz Hernandez, Nicaraguan Minister for Foreign Cooperation, member of the National Executive of the Sandinista National Liberation Front visited Hungary from October 19-25th. He participated in the founding session of the Mixed Committee for Hungarian-Nicaraguan Economic and Technological-Scientific Cooperation, and in the third session of the CMEA-Nicaraguan Mixed Committee for Cooperation.

The minister was received by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and he held talks with Istvan Szabo, member of the Political Committee of the HWSP, president of the National Council of Cooperative Farms, and with minister of foreign trade Peter Veress. Following the talks the Nicaraguan guest visited the Babolna agricultural combine, the Eger tobacco factory and the Eger-Matra region wine combine.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR NEW DELHI MEETING

LD252045 Budapest MTI in English 1815 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 25 (MTI) -- Hungarian Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi left for New Delhi Saturday to participate in the session of the Hungarian-Indian Mixed Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. Istvan Hetenyi, Hungarian co-chairman of the committee was invited by his counterpart, J. Vengal Rao, minister of industry, Indian co-chairman of the committee.

MAROTHY LEADS MACHEL FUNERAL DELEGATION

LD261841 Budapest MTI in English 1701 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI) -- A party and government delegation headed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers has gone to Maputo, to attend the funeral of Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique who died under such tragic circumstances. The delegation includes Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee of the HSWP and Tamas Gal Gaspar, division chief in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PAPER REACTS TO EAST BLOC DISSIDENTS' STATEMENT

LD251835 Budapest MTI in English 1701 GMT 25 Oct 86

["Statement by Notorious" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, October 25 (MTI) -- Saturday's "NEPSZABADSAG" carries an article with the above title, and the following is a verbatum translation.

"A few days ago Radio Free Europe broadcast a statement published by Western news agencies and daily papers, signed by 122 Hungarians and people from other countries. As to what the occasion was, it's easy to guess. The apropo was "the anniversary of the Hungarian revolution", words otherwise appearing in the first line of the statement.

Anyone hearing or reading it can't help being surprised at how little ammunition they managed to collect. That on October 23rd 1956 just dissatisfaction on a series of issues was manifest is not only general knowledge but historical fact that we ourselves recognize. Why then, the statement? Maybe so that the people who signed it can say "Over the thirty years since, life has become easier for many, some even state their opinions, and still aren't imprisoned?" The reason is more likely to be so that they could add... "The fundamental demands of the revolutionaries were not met."

It certainly cannot be alleged that the demands of those whom this statement calls revolutionaries were not met, particularly as regards their "fundamental" demands such as e.g. overthrowing people's power, tearing the Hungarian people's Republic out of the socialist community, etc. But then, how do we stand with the demands of those who wanted to improve the socialist system, to correct the serious distortions of the 1950s, and to preclude the chance of their happening again? Who would deny that -- while we defended and strengthened the new system and maintained our national independence we adjusted the course of socialist development to one in keeping with Hungarian specifics?

If there is something to remember on the anniversary it is precisely that the policy evolved on the basis of the experience proved to be correct. The series of articles in our paper, just as mnay other publications outline the achievements of this development recognized all over the world. If nothing else came to mind for the people composing that little manifesto than to borrow the arguments for the "Hungarian affair" that have been gathering dust in the dossiers of the United Nations archives for a quarter of a century now, they needn't have bothered to write it. The only thing new is that this time, in addition to the domestic signatories they also had the paper signed by 68 foreign friends of principle. And these unasked barristors simply have nothing to say. What happened in Hungary in 1956 is our affair, and ours it will remain.

As far as the Hungarian signatories are concerned, what would have surprised us is if there had been any new names among the signers. But the list is the old one: Those "independent thinkers" as Radio Free Europe calls them, who have set themselves apart from the course travelled since 1956, from meeting the just demands of the time, from the historical facts. Because, that our system be democratic, our state independent and that self-management gain increasingly extensive scope in the economy and in public life, why are they making demands on those who have undertaken this cause in more than words alone? After that, what can we think if the fifty-four Hungarian signatories? One thing is certain: Playing this kind of role can yield a profit on the other side only. At home, they rate no more than a marginal note since we too, to quote Radio Free Europe, "want to satisfy our obligation to report the news."

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN -- Budapest, October 22 (MTI) -- Hungary has received a loan of USD 75 million from the World Bank for financing, among other things, road vehicles for international haulage. The company Hungarocamion invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for a second tranche of different kinds of trucks and trailers. Only goods and services provided by bidders and produced in or supplied from countries which generally may take part in World Bank tenders are eligible for procurement under these contracts. The loan from World Bank sources and the expected co-financing should cover the purchase of vehicles during a period of five years with an even quantitative distribution of purchase for each subsequent year. The total number of vehicles (road trains) planned for acquisition during the five years reached C. 550 units, I.E. 1,100 vehicle units (trucks and trailers or tractors and semi-trailers). [Excerpt] [Budapest MTI in English 0816 GMT 22 Oct 86 LD]

NICARAGUAN CULTURAL DELEGATION -- (MTI) -- At the invitation of Education Minister Bela Iopeczi, a Nicaraguan cultural delegation led by Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal Martinez paid a visit to our country 11-16 October. Martinez was received by Katalin Radics, head of department at the MSZMP Central Committee, and by State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs. The Nicaraguan delegation met with leaders of the KISZ Central Committee and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee and held official Hungarian-Nicaraguan cultural negotiations in the Ministry of Education. Bela Kopeczi and Ernesto Cardenal Martinez signed a Hungarian-Nicaraguan working plan for cultural, academic, and educational cooperation. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Oct 86 p 5 AU]

DAILY VIEWS POLISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS PROSPECTS

AU240943 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 20 Oct 86 p 5

[Ryszard Rekas article: "Poland and the United States -- What Kind of Future?]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The enormous interest created by the Reykjavik meeting between M. Gorbachev and R. Reagan made us once again aware of the fact that the mainstream of international policy and its priorities are connected with the issue of war and peace, the dangerous division into political-military blocs, and Soviet-American relations. Poland's place in this situation is not at all secondary if we take into account its alliances and peace policy. In the past few months this has been attested to by the Polish-Soviet summit meeting and the political consultations with the Warsaw Pact countries. This position of Poland is its best trump card in its relations with the United States.

It is enough to recall that the particular attention with which Washington watched Poland's situation in 1980-83 was linked to attempts to exploit this situation for U.S. global political purposes and, especially, to exert influence on our relations with the USSR. As life in Poland continued to stabilize and as Poland ceased to be a weak member of the socialist community, the U.S. Administration began to pay less and less attention to the Polish issue, both in the economic as well as political and ideological sense. This was particularly noticeable when the two powers established a direct political dialogue at high levels. [passage omitted]

The development of the situation in Poland by the United States in 1980-81 was regarded as advantageous from the viewpoint of internal "liberalization" and external "independence" from the USSR. Following the introduction of martial law, the political hopes attached to this situation as well as the ideological coloring of the entire U.S. policy and of relations with Poland under the slogan of the struggle against communism and the glorification of the "free world's values -- this coloring was typical of Ronald Reagan's neoconservative administration -- began to totter. However, not even then did the goals of U.S. policy change. What did change was the means of implementing this policy. Instead of economic cooperation and political contacts, we had to face sanctions and support for the domestic opposition. At the same time, the United States accused Poland of causing bad relations, argued that we were not interested in improving them, ignored our various gestures and initiatives, and exploited various pretexts to intensify mutual controversies. This procrastination in restoring normal relations in fact amounted to waiting for the opposition to consolidate itself for good and to develop gradual militancy. This fact can be attested to by the several weeks' delay in reviewing the issue of relations with Poland as announced in Washington when noncriminal prisoners were released.

Of course, these facts must not prevent us from noticing various changes in U.S. policy, however limited and slow they are. In 1984 the President suspended some economic sanctions and reinstated scientific-technological cooperation, which is one of the most enduring elements of our mutual relations. In addition, the higher levels of administration and political circles continue to state with increasing frequency that it is necessary to revise the present adverse policy vis-a-vis Poland. If Ronald Reagan's view, which he expressed after the Reykjavik meeting, that it is necessary to continue mutual dialogue in the interest of peace and for the sake of improving the world's poltical climate is consistent with the intentions of the authoritative U.S. political circles, improvements in Polish-American relations would be a proof that Reagan's view is credible. [passage omitted]

ARTICLE SEES ALLIANCE WITH USSR 'RAISON D'ETAT'

AU241120 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish no. 40, 5 Oct 86 pp 1, 4, 5, 6

[Piotr Olenjik article: "The Polish Raison d'Etat"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The alliance with the USSR has enabled Poland to implement its most vital state and national interests. It was and is consistent with Poland's most profoundly conceived raison d'etat, especially in the political sphere.

However, we should remember that the raison d'etat and the country's security involve other issues, the most important of which are now the problems of economic development. Because the political division of the world has been more or less established and because the use of military force, headed by nuclear forces, has been curbed in various ways, it is precisely economic power that has become the basic tool with which some states can exert pressure on other states. [passage omitted]

It is no exaggeration to assert that the raison d'etat should now be seen primarily in precisely economic terms. Today the good of the state is primarily seen in the power of the economy and in economic security. [passage omitted]

What is our situation like in this regard? Not too good, as we all know. Our debts in excess of $30 billion make us potentially susceptible to political pressure via the economy and weaken our development opportunities. The technological gap between us and the most developed countries and the backwardness of our civilization, which was so greatly intensified by the 1979-82 crisis, operate in the same way. If we add that these features, which are also disadvantageous from the viewpoint of the raison d'etat, appeared at a time when the world began to race to the 21st century and when the structures of industry began to change, then the image of our economic reality becomes even less optimistic. [passage omitted]

Relating all this to the raison d'etat, we can say that, while its political aspect was optimally developed during the postwar period, the development of its economic aspect, which is now acquiring greater and greater significance, cannot be assessed as optimal, despite all our achievements. We have built a strong and secure state and created all conditions for the people's comprehensive development. Nevertheless, the accumulation of errors and wrong solutions in the economic sphere has not always made it possible for us to fully exploit the opportunities created by the optimal realization of the raison d'etat regarding its political aspect. [passage omitted]

It is a fact that the accumulation of errors and inconsistencies was the typical wedge driven between the state-political and the national-economic aspects of our raison d'etat. We should bear in mind that this division has here been simplified for reasons of convenience.

Is it possible to eliminate this division? It is not only possible but downright necessary in order to cope with the challenges thrown at us by the modern times. As the 10th congress resolutions indicate, we primarily need to rebuild our economy in such a way as to make it efficient, thrifty in using materials and energy, capable of intensifying and speeding up development and making our products competitive in world markets. There is no royal road to do this, but the present conspicuous certification of jobs is an example of how things should be done. Perhaps this certification could be accomplished more rapidly and effectively if it were compelled by economic and not administrative reasons and if the justification of various jobs was confirmed by market conditions and not by a special commission set up by plant managers.

In conclusion, I stress that it is again the USSR that is our ally along the road to accelerating our country's development -- the USSR which, managed by a new leadership, is resolutely pressing for reforms and changes in order to intensify economic growth, transform economic structures, and develop most modern industries. This is also a great opportunity for us.

As for the people who continue to slight this opportunity and generally distrust the Polish-Soviet alliance, we will cite for them a passage from the speech made by the president of the FRG, Richard von Weizsacker, during the celebrations to mark the 200th anniversary of the death of Frederick the Great:

"The king of Prussia devoted most of his attention to relations with Russia. The task of ensuring good relations with that mighty neighbor, who continued to gain in stature all the time, was more important for Frederich the longer he was on the throne. He always wanted to be friends with the Russians. He was the first politician who saw this basic imperative of German policy. Some of his successors followed in his footsteps, but those who did not want to do this only wrought damage on their own country."

A very remarkable message....

WOZNIAK RECEIVES CPSU ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD260016 Warsaw PAP in English 2041 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 25 -- A group of political staffers of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by Deputy Head of the Economic Department Anatoliy Skripnikov visited Poland between Oct. 20-25.

The main aim of the visit was to get acquainted with the realization of decisions of the 10th PUWP Congress pertaining to consolidation of the leading role of the party in the process of shifting the economy into the road of intensive development, with methods of implementing socio-economic progress in production and forms of the party's personnel policy in planning and management.

The delegation toured the Krakow-based Pollena-Miraculum Cosmetics Factory and familiarized itself with organizational works aimed at setting up a joint Polish-Soviet enterprise. The delegation was received by Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Marian Wozniak.

JARUZELSKI SENDS CONDOLENCE CABLE TO MOZAMBIQUE

AU241313 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 22 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Telegram of condolences from Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman, to the Central Committee of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique on the occasion of the death of Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique -- date of telegram not given]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, Frelimo, in Maputo:

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the PPR State Council, and the Polish people, I send you profoundest expressions of sympathy in connection with the tragic death of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique -- Frelimo -- and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The death of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, a great patriot and fighter for national and social liberation, is a particularly painful loss for the path, state, and people of the People's Republic of Mozambique. He made an invaluable contribution to the struggle of the people of Mozambique against colonialist exploitation, to the victory of the national liberation struggle, and to the construction of the foundations for the progressive development of an independent Mozambique. He consistently strove to ensure the independence and territorial integrity of the country. Acting in conjunction with the other front-line states, he made a great contribution to the African peoples' struggle against racial segregation and apartheid.

The death of Samora Moises Machel is also an irretrievable loss for all Africa and progressive mankind. He consistently advocated cooperation between Mozambique and world progressive and socialist forces.

The president will always remain in our memory as a sincere friend of the Polish nation and a spokesman for comprehensive Polish-Mozambican cooperation.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman

'SOLIDARITY' PROTESTS ORZECHOWSKI IN CANBERRA

LD262250 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 26 Oct 86

[By PAP special correspondent K. Mroziewicz]

[Text] Canberra, Oct. 26 -- Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski, now on an official visit to Australia, met numerous representatives of local Polonia at the Polish General Consulate in Sydney, Sunday.

During the meeting, which passed in a cordial, at moments even lofty atmosphere, Poles living in Sydney took an interest in the course and the results of the visit to head of Poland's diplomacy in Canberra and in prospects for the development of bilateral contacts, economic cooperation and trade exchange and possibilities of concluding an agreement on air transport.

Representatives of Sydney Polonia handed Minister Orzechowski a donation for the construction of a Polish mother hospital memorial in Lodz.

Earlier, a forty-member-strong group of troublemakers and professional, hired demonstrators appearing under the emblem of former Solidarnosc, turned up at the consulate. They were mainly people of Polish descent and tried to disturb the meeting.

The Polonia representatives expressed regret over the anti-Polish excesses in front of the consulate and unequivocally condemned their perpetrators.

MIODOWICZ RECEIVES WFTU SECTION LEADERSHIP

LD240919 Warsaw PAP in English 0605 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 23 -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Chairman of the National Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) Alfred Miodowicz received here today the leadership of the World Federation of Trade Unions of Power Industry Workers, led by its president Francois Duteil, secretary-general of the French General Confederation of Labour (CGT).

The delegation was briefed on the activities of the Polish trade union movement and preparations for the second assembly of OPZZ. The guests informed Miodowicz about the work of their federation and donated a cheque for 3,000 Swiss Francs for the construction of the Polish Mother's Memorial Hospital in Lodz.

The OPZZ chairman said Polish trade unionists were at one with the French trade unionists currently struggling in defence of the interests of working people in that country.

SEJM COMMITTEES, ASSEMBLY CONTINUE FALL SESSION

Discuss Global Issues

LD251830 Warsaw PAP in English 1537 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 25 -- The Sejm (parliament) Foreign Affairs Committee gathered here today, with Jozef Czyrek in the chair, to discuss current issues of the international situation, including the Reykjavik outcome and the European situation, especially in advance of a CSCE meeting in Vienna.

It noted extreme importance of Soviet-American summits, which offer chances to reach superpower agreement on key issues for world security, and said the U.S. had failed to use such a chance in Reykjavik.

The committee shared the global hopes for fruitful continuation of superpower talks and welcomed with appreciation the constructive and protruding disarmament proposals presented by the Soviet Union.

The CSCE process, despite the problems and delays caused by forces opposed to detente, has been found to have an altogether positive balance.

As a co-author of the 1975 CSCE conference, Poland has constantly worked to enhance active coexistence and especially promote European cooperation and contacts. The committee expresses appreciation of the Foreign Ministry's efforts in coordinating the implementation of the CSCE resolutions.

The committee has found the agreement, signed at the recently concluded Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament, to be an event of major importance. Poland made a creative contribution into the agreement.

The success of the Stockholm conference has created a favourable atmosphere for a third meeting of the CSCE countries, after Belgrade and Madrid, due to start Nov. 4 in Vienna.

The committee is convinced that the Polish delegation will continue to actively and creatively contribute into the search for constructive agreements in Vienna, guided by ideals contained in a declaration on European security and cooperation adopted by the Tenth Congress of the PUWP last July.

The committee expects the Vienna meeting to give a fresh impetus to the CSCE process and be an important step on the road to overcoming the divisions in Europe.

The committee pointed out with satisfaction that the working teams of the PUWP Parliamentary Group and the Social Democratic (SPD) floor group in the FRG Bundestag had taken a similar direction in their respective works on confidence-building measures in Europe.

The committee assesses that to harmoniously build a European system of collective security, it is necessary to seek continued balance in all the areas of international relations covered by the CSCE Final Act.

With time passing, such a system should become an integral part of the wider concept of a global system of collective security, proposed at the ongoing 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly by the Warsaw Treaty states, including Poland.

It would take account of all the military, political, economic, social and humanitarian aspects of relations between all the states and regions the world over. Poland will give full backing for this idea to become reality.

The committee has found it proper to recall the words uttered by Gen. Jaruzelski last September in the western town of Zielona Gora: "In three years' time, we will mark the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II. In September 1989, we would welcome with satisfaction representatives of the states -- signatories of the CSCE Final Act at a meeting devoted to key issues of European peace, security and cooperation."

The committee considers the proposal of a Warsaw meeting, being an unfoldment of ideas of the Tenth Congress declaration on the issue, as one which can help European reconciliation on the basis of the CSCE principles.

The meeting could take up all what unites the European nations in their efforts towards implementation of common objectives and prevention of common dangers.

The legislators fully supported Polish efforts in the international arena, which aim to carry this into effect.

Discusses Socioeconomic Plan

LD240140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. The discussion on the draft resolution on the National Socioeconomic Plan (NSEP) ended in the Sejm at about 1830. I will give a brief recap of what the first day of the Sejm's deliberations was about. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen, it is hard to outline the discussion on the NSEP draft in a few sentences. Briefly, it was a very critical discussion, in which the deputies postulated, above all, the vital need for real economic pressure; for structural economic changes, which are taking place too slowly, according to the deputies. They also postulated that enterprises that are going bankrupt should not be propped up. They postulated the demonopolization of the economy: This is linked with the previous point. Much was said about economic motivation, about the vital need for scientific and technical advances, about the largely generalized nature of the draft NSEP. The criticism was made that the draft included excessively centralized decision-making, which conflicts with the principles of economic reform. The vital need to make managing the economy a public matter was spoken of. The important role to be played here by the SEJM and people's councils was stressed. All this was aptly summed up by Deputy Aleksandr Legatowicz, who said that economic pressure in the form of opportunity and not punishment -- as is the case at present -- should dominate our economy.

Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda took the floor to end the proceedings. He commented on deputies' statements and answered some questions and criticisms. He more or less said that it would be hard to find a golden mean in our country's economic situation.

To end today's deliberations, the Sejm Presidium proposed and the chamber endorsed that the draft resolution on the NSEP be sent to the Sejm Commission for Plan, Budget, and Finances. The Sejm's Socioeconomic Council will also acquaint itself with the plan. Tomorrow is the second day of the debate.

Jaruzelski, Messner Attend

LD242036 Warsaw PAP in English 1230 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Oct. 24 -- The Polish SEJM (parliament) resumed its debate at 9:00 hrs this morning in the presence of Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner. [passage omitted]

The SEJM passed thelaw on factory welfare and housing funds in units of the socialized economy with two abstentions.

Another legal act examined today was a government draft law on amendments to the misdemeanour law. Deputy Waclaw Wojciechowski (PUWP) presented a report by the SEJM administration, internal affairs and justice committee and the legislative procedure committee on the this issue.

The Sejm passed the law with one vote against and 10 abstentions.

After a break, the debate was chaired by Sejm Deputy Speaker Marek Wieczorek. Having heard the answers to deputies' questions and interpellations, the Sejm concluded its two-day debate.

KISZCZAK DISCUSSES CURB ON POPPY GROWING

LD252020 Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 25 -- Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and head of the government team for the rule of law, public order and social discipline Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak today met with the Agriculture and Chemical Industry ministers, Stanislaw Zieba and Edward Grzywa to review the way of implementation by both ministries of tasks ordered by the government "programme of prevention and fighting social pathology and delinquency in the years 1986-90".

In a major campaign launched by the government on May 12, 1986, concrete measures have been undertaken to reduce alcoholism in Poland.

They involve such steps as increased production of the previously less popular low-alcohol drinks and greater supply of alcohol in bottles under 0.5 litre. Overall supply of alcohol this year will be some 15 per cent down on the 1980 level.

Poppy plantations are being steadily reduced under a plan aiming to put an end to poppy straw use for drug-making. The main points of the plan entail:

-- gradual curbing of state procurement of poppy from the present acreage of 5,250 hectares down to 4,200 hectares next year and 3,500 to 4,000 hectares in 1990, and limiting the number of provinces allowed to plant poppy (34 provinces in 1985, 12 this year, and 7-8 planned for 1990).
-- curbing private poppy growing in home gardens of up to 20 square metres by way of local people's council bans. So far such bans have been issued by viovodship councils in Gdansk, Olsztyn and Legnica.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES RCP CC PLENUM 22 OCT

AU241608 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to RCP Central Committee plenum in Bucharest on 22 October]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: I would like briefly to stress some issues in connection with the ones we discussed during our Central Committee plenum.

In plenum we mainly discussed issues connected with this year's fulfillment of uniform national plan for socioeconomic development. The report of the government pointed out a number of important results achieved in the first 9 months as well as some very serious shortfalls in some very important fields of activity.

In general, we registered a relatively good rate of development and -- as I have already mentioned -- we can assess that we will conclude this year with a 7 percent higher industrial output than in 1985. As you have also heard from the speeches of other comrades who spoke here, we will achieve important results in the field of labor productivity, in increasing national income, in reducing material expenditures, and others.

Important results were obtained in the field of improving the quality and technical level of production and increasing economic efficiency. We also have good results in the fields of science and education, which shows that all the party organizations, all the working people, and all our people have resolutely proceeded -- from the beginning of the year -- to the fulfillment of the plan for this year, the first year of the 5-year plan period.

Nevertheless, we have serious shortfalls, mainly in the field of mining and the energy sector. I stress this fact because in the following period of this year, resolute measures must be taken to firmly eliminate shortcomings and appropriately fulfill the plan, particularly as regards energy and coking coal output, but the output of other minerals as well. All the party organizations and all the country party committees must proceed with more determination to the implementation of the established measures regarding better labor organization and the activity in the mining sector.

Second, resolute measures are necessary in the energy sector in order to put into production all the energy capacities stipulated by plan, conclude repairs expediently, and thoroughly organize maintenance and extraction work, thus ensure the required energy in accordance with the plan provisions. We have all we need in order to be able to appropriately ensure the required amount of energy for all sectors of activity in order to ensure the normal development of the whole activity.

Likewise, decisive measures are needed in order to reduce energy and material consumption and rationally use the material resources we possess.

We have shortfalls in other fields too, but I do not want to refer concretely to every sector of activity.

Recently we have discussed these problems extensively with the respective ministries. Discussions were held with party organizations too, and all county committees were conveyed the established measures with a view to eliminating shortfalls and fulfilling this year's plan appropriately. [paragraph continues]

As a matter of fact, I referred extensively to all these issues at the Working People's Congress. Nevertheless, after that congress, we continued to examine the problems with each ministry and with each sector and these issues are known by the county committees and by the leading bodies of collective management in enterprises. Therefore, on the basis of everything we have established, action should be taken in order to completely eliminate the shortfalls and fulfill the production plan appropriately in all indexes. Apart from commodity production, this includes net production, labor productivity, reduction of material consumption, and raising the quality and technical levels of production, as well as increasing economic efficiency.

During the plenum, several comrades referred to the fact that they have established the necessary measures and ensured us that they will fulfill the plan appropriately. I hope the comrades who did not have a chance to take the floor have also established the appropriate measures and will take similar actions.

One of the major issues that requires our particular attention is the appropriate fulfillment of the exports plan. The measures required to be taken were also established with the ministries for this field too, and everything necessary has been ensured in order to appropriately fulfill the exports plan. We have decided that each country committee should acknowledge the established programs and -- as far as I know -- these programs have been sent to all the counties; these programs are known also in enterprises and, in this spirit, action must be taken to completely fulfill the exports plan. We must consider the exports program for the fourth quarter as minimal and we must do all we can to achieve a more marked increase in production earmarked for export and in exports themselves.

I do not wish to refer further to the activity of the ministries and the activity of the foreign trade; a week ago, we had a special meeting with all cadres in foreign trade. We discussed these problems extensively and established resolute measures to improve the activity of foreign trade, so that all the foreign trade enterprises should take action in accordance with the principles of self-management and self-administration and remuneration should be determined only by the achievement of production earmarked for export, and by the achievement of exports themselves. The more these enterprises sell, the more they will be able to earn, without limit -- as we have stipulated for all other areas, as well. At the same time, however, those who do not fulfill their exports have no income ensured. As a matter of fact, taking into consideration the important problems of foreign trade, we established that people who do not attain a certain income should no longer be employed in the foreign trade enterprises. We do not need people in our foreign trade who cannot ensure their living! We have a place for them in other sectors of work. In foreign trade we want to have people who can ensure their income through work, through exports, and, certainly through appropriately achieving the established imports, in accordance with the socioeconomic development plans. I mention this at this plenum too because it is necessary for all party organizations to take appropriate measures to ensure the good operation of the foreign trade units and enterprises in order to appropriately fulfill the export plan and to thoroughly prepare next year's exports.

Likewise, decisive measures are needed in the field of investments. We have examined these issues with the Political Executive Committee and established firm measures to completely achieve the investments established for this year. All the countries know these problems, because all of them have been conveyed the established programs. The investments are being attained on a regional basis and every county knows that it has to work in order to make them operate in time.

There are still a large number of capacities that have to be put into production. All the necessary measures have been established in order to ensure the material base and everything that is needed in this field. Decisive measures should be taken in order to organize labor better in the field of investments. I will give you an example, comrades, so that you can understand what can be achieved when good orgnizational action is taken. I am referring to the construction of the new subway in Bucharest. The organization of construction on the Bucharest central line started a long time ago, and it was proposed to finish work by the end of the next year. We discussed and examined the possibilities we have with the comrades who are managing the construction work. Work brigades were organized and, as you can see, the surface work has been finished in 3 months. Today, the central lines in Bucharest have been opened for traffic and by May Day the entire second subway line will be put into operation -- one year early. I gave you only this example, though there are many others. Why do I stress this fact, comrades? Because we have all we need so that, with good organization and firm application of the overall contract system in construction, we can completely fulfill our programs and can shorten the time required for completing the works.

Now, I speak only about this year because, during the next plenum, when we examine the plan for 1987 we will be discussing the measures to be taken in order to ensure a higher pace for carrying out all activity, investments included.

You know the programs for perfecting, modernizing, and organizing labor, technology, and all the work. You also know the programs for perfecting and organizing the financial activity. I do not want to dwell on them now. I just want to draw your attention to the fact that resolute measures are needed in order to fulfill these programs. On the basis of the provisions established in the programs of all the enterprises -- and I must mention that, in many enterprises I have visited I learned with great satisfaction that there is very serious concern with applying these programs; but we are only at the beginning -- next year we will have to achieve a radical improvement in all work in industry and in all other sectors. Therefore, all the county committees, all the ministries and state bodies, and the management of the enterprises must take resolute action to implement all these programs. We even envisage to bring forward the application of some measures to perfect and modernize activities and technologies.

I do not wish to refer to agricultue. We spoke about it recently in Slatina, Olt County, on the occasion of the Harvest Day celebrations. Nevertheless, also in this field I would like to draw attention to some problems. There are still a lot of crops out in the fields. We have had an exceptional autumn for harvesting. We must do all we can to finish gathering and storing all the crops still in the fields by Sunday. With the exception of beetroot, root crops, and other vegetables -- which usually are harvested later -- all the rest, everything that has been envisaged must be appropriately gathered and stored.

Resolute measures should be taken to ensure the appropriate supply of the state stock and fodder stock with everything necessary. At the same time, all the products for the state stock and the stock for supply with farm and food produce, must be ensured.

The plans in this respect are also known, so I do not want to dwell upon them. Nevertheless, we must conclude all this work expediently in order to ensure that work proceeds appropriately, that there are appropriate supplies for the population, and that the needs of the national economy, including exports, are satisfied.

In conclusion, comrades, I would only like to stress briefly that, while concentrating all forces on fulfilling the plan for this year, at the same time measures should be taken to thoroughly prepare the 1987 plan.

The Grand National Assembly [GNA] session and the plenum connected with it will take place probably in December; therefore, we must not wait for the GNA to adopt the plan but proceed -- as of now -- to firm and resolute measures to appropriately prepare the plan, so that we should be able, from the first day of 1987, to start fulfilling the plan appropriately.

We have everything we need in order to fulfill the plan for this year, to lay a solid foundation for the fulfillment of the entire 1986-90 5-year plan, and to ensure the achievement of the strategic goal established by the 13th RCP Congress regarding Romania's passage to a new stage of development -- of a medium-developed country -- and ensure a strong development of economy, science, education, and culture, thus ensuring the increase of the national income, the improvement of the material and cultural standard of living and the strengthening of the material base of our homeland, as a guarantee for the well-being of our people and the independence and sovereignity of our country! (prolonged, loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, our plenum unanimously decided that we should proceed, as of this year, to a 5-percent cutback of military expenditures, troops, and arms.

This decision will be submitted to the GNA in tomorrow's session in order that it may endorse the appropriate bills.

There is no doubt that the endorsement of such measures has a particular political importance. On the one hand, through this action, our people and Romania demonstrate their consistent peace policy and the implementation of the principle of socialism, which, from its first appearance included among its goals a world without weapons and war.

I do not wish to refer now to the international situation. Tomorrow, a special point on the GNA agenda includes this issue. Nevertheless, we must stress the great principled importance of the decision our plenum has taken today. We believe that this will have an influence on the international arena and will demonstrate not only the correctness of Romania's policy but also the fact that a passage should be made from talks to real disarmament measures in all fields of activity. We must understand well that, in the current international situation, the adoption of such measures is an event in which our party and people must take great pride. Precisely, in the current serious international situation they can take such measures and can demonstrate that they are ready to act firmly in order to implement the programs for radically reducing all weapons, eliminating nuclear weapons, and achieving a 50-percent cutback in conventional weapons by the year 2000, and at least a 25-percent cutback by the year 1990.

Perhaps one could ask the question: By taking these measures, do not we affect the country's defense capability? I think there is only one answer to this: The 5 percent unilateral reduction does not in any way endanger the country's defense capability and independence, just as a 5 percent unilateral reduction carried out by all countries will not affect the defense capability and will not endanger the security of any state. Proceeding to the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons and, accordingly, to the balanced reduction of conventional weapons, on the basis of strict international control, will in no way affect the security of a state; on the contrary, it will strengthen the security of each nation and will eliminate the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, which would destroy life itself on our planet. This is the answer -- and that is the way we thought and we believe that we should act in order to achieve a world without weapons and without wars! (prolonged and loud applause)

On behalf of the party plenum, I would like to call on all our people to give a positive answer -- in November -- on this issue of particular political importance, and thus demonstrate that our nation is a nation that desires peace and international cooperation with all countries of the world, regardless of social system! (prolonged and loud applause)

We must understand that the more we develop our national economy, science, education, and culture and raise our people's general standard of living the more our homeland's and our nation's ability to defend the revolutionary achievements will increase. Defense of the homeland -- in case such a stage is reached, but we hope we will succeed in preventing a new world war and I firmly believe we will succeed in doing so -- can be carried out only by the whole nation! The more we strengthen the socialist construction and raise the standard of living and the material and ultural force of our homeland, the better our nation will be able to fight to defend the achievements and ensure Romania's independence and sovereignty and a free and dignified place for it among the other nations of the world! (prolonged and loud applause)

In conclusion, I would like to call on all the party organizations, all the working people, and our whole nation to do all they can to conclude this year with even better results and fulfill the plan at all indexes.

The best endorsement of our party's foreign policy is to fulfill plans and ensure the socioeconomic development of our homeland! Proceeding from this dialectical unity between domestic and foreign policy, we must never forget that only by strengthening our homeland and fulfilling the development programs can we really support, through deeds, the policy of peace and international cooperation of our party and state! (prolonged and loud applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP")

With this, I wish our whole party and people ever greater successes in all their activity!

I wish you also even better results and success in fulfilling the tasks of responsibility incumbent upon you as members of the party Central Committee!

I wish you all much health and happiness! (prolonged and loud applause)

Dascalescu Report

AU261717 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Oct 86 p 2

["Report of the Council of Ministers on the Fulfillment of the Uniform National Plan for Socioeconomic Development for 9 Months and on Measures To Fully Implement the 1986 Plan, Presented by Prime Minister of the Government Comrade Constantin Dascalescu -- Abridged Text" -- delivered on 22 October to the RCP Central Committee plenum in Bucharest]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic:

Esteemed comrades:

The current plenum of the Central Committee is a most important political event in the life of our country and people. The important issues included in its agenda turn this plenum into yet another significant political event, like many others which have left their imprint on our socioeconomic development in the past 21 years since our great leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been at the helm of the party and state.

The significance of the moment we are experiencing now makes us recall once more, with profound reverence and great respect, the overwhelming role played by the comrade secretary general in unraveling the key targets of socioeconomic progress and the requirements for the comprehensive devleopment of the Romanian society and in mobilizing the people's creative enrgy, through his constant contact and dialogue with the creators of material assets and through his advice that derives from a profound examination of continuously changing realities and relies on the creative application of the general truths of scientific socialism to the concrete conditions prevailing in Romania.

The recent awarding of the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" was another telling expression of the high appreciation of your priceless merits, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in solving the decisive problems of the construction of the most just and humane society in our fatherland.

It was the most natural thing that this high distinction should first sparkle on the breast of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, untiring revolutionary militant, who has carried out and continues to carry out with seething energy his exceptional activity for establishing and drafting and implementing the party-state agrarian policy of promoting a modern, intensive, and highly productive agriculture.

The fact that this high distinction was awarded to the greatest Communist of the country, something which makes us all very happy, is a brilliant confirmation of the correctness of our party's agrarian policy and of the 13th RCP Congress decisions concerning the fatherland's comprehensive deveopment in the new stage, when agriculture plays a very important role.

While primarily concerning itself with the unswerving progress of socialist construction in our country, the party steadily works, under the guidance of its secretary general's innovative thinking and energetic action, to establish a climate of cooperation and understanding among nations, defend peace, and proceed to disarmament.

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu correctly said, the current serious international situation requires firm, resolute, and concrete steps toward halting the dangerous arms race and proceeding to disarmament and the elimination of wars from society's life, so that all nations can freely devote themselves to peaceful construction and the fashioning of a prosperous life in conditions of peace and full security.

In this respect, a profound significance devolves in Romania's decision to unilaterally proceed to a 5 percent cutback in armaments, troops, and military expenditures; our plenum is called upon to adopt this decision, which has met with a broad and justified response from world public opinion, as an expression of the unanimous will of our party and entire nation, which will be openly reflected during a broad national referendum.

This most profound act of the assertion of our nation's will is the most eloquent proof of the essence of democracy in the Romanian socialist society, in which the people directly participate in making all decisions concerning their work and life as well as the country's destiny and future.

That is why, on this occasion, too, we would like to pay warm homage to our illustrious leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the builder of modern Socialist Romania and ardent revolutionary and patriot who, since he has been at the head of the party, has conferred a special kind of brightness on the age that justifiably bears his name; Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is a front-ranking figure of the international communist and workers movement and a tireless promoter of peace, cooperation, and understanding among nations.

The speaker further said: In the period that has elapsed since the start of this year, the working people in all sectors of activity -- by unflinchingly implementing the tasks and guidelines set forth by RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- have engaged in fruitful and steady work, proof of their patriotic commitment, something which was reflected in the good results attained throughout the economy. We continued the modernization of production at an accelerated pace, expanded the domestic base of raw materials, rapidly developed the processing branches that make better use of natural and labor resources, and took exacting steps to increase economic efficiency.

The implementation of programs on scientific research and technological development drafted under the leadership of Comrade Elena Ceausecu, member of the Political Executive Committee, first deputy prime minister of the government, and chairman of the National Council for Science and Education, has played a particular part in accelerating the renewal of production, improving and modernizing manufacturing technologies, markedly increasing labor productivity, further reducing consumption, and raising the technical and qualitative level of products.

In the first 9 months we have attained in industry a commodity production surplus worth almost 77 billion lei compared with the same period last year; the entire surplus was obtained on the basis of greater labor productivity. This has created conditions for obtaining a 7-percent industrial production increase in 1986, the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, compared with 1985. Production in excess of planned levels was obtained in a number of products important for our economy such as: aluminum and aluminum alloys, electrotechnical and electronic automation means, technological equipment for mining operations, building materials, timber optics, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment, refrigerators, medicines, textiles, and so forth. We introduced into the production flow more than 350 machines, installations, equipment, and apparatuses as well as a large number of consumer goods.

However, a critical examination of the activity carried out in industry reveals that the results could have been even better but for certain shortcomings in the use of productive capacities and of material and labor resources. In the forthcoming period, the government must take firm steps to fully implement the tasks established by the Political Executive Committee for smoothly attaining the itemized production and recovering lags, on a daily basis and at a higher qualitative level, and to pay particular attention to the production earmarked for export.

The speaker further presented the main measures that have to be implemented without delay in certain branches and sectors of industry.

In the extractive sector, more resolute and responsible steps should be taken to increase the daily output of energy coal, coke, copper ores, and crude oil. All mining units should fully utilize available equipment and installations, should firmly apply established measures to increase the extraction rate and commmission on schedule the capacities envisaged for this year, and should rationally employ the labor force and strengthen order and discipline at the workplace. We should take firmer steps to utilize all derricks and expand modern technologies for oil extraction. Most resolute measures should be adopted to complete all operations on the continental shelf of the Black Sea, so as to proceed shortly to the industrial exploitation of crude oil there.

The government will pay particular attention to the expedient functioning of the national energy system and the preparation of all power plants for the winter period. In this respect, the Ministry of Electric Power and all units in the energy sector should perseveringly supervise the implementation of all measures envisaged by our programs on electric power supplies and should responsibly work to increase the coal-based energy production to the established levels and maximally save hydrocarbons and the water of reservoirs. Likewise, urgent steps should be taken to ensure that mining and energy units complete the established stockpiles of coal, namely 6 million metric tons, to prepare the necessary storage facilities for the winter, and to conclude all repairs and overhaul of energy installations and coal facilities, particularly in the Turceni and Rovinari plants. Concurrently with these measures, we must strictly apply the program provisions on saving energy, so as to maintain an equal energy balance and allocate the planned quantities of gas, fuel, and electric and thermal power to all consumers.

In the metallurgical industry, although production increased by more than 10 percent compared with last year and a number of new and better products were taken into production, the relevant ministry, plants, and enterprises failed to fully attain the planned itemized production. The government will firmly work and will take exceptional organizational and technological steps in this vitally important sector of our economy until the end of the year, so as to fully implement the production programs for the fourth quarter, particularly with regard to special steels, pipes for the construction of installations and for extraction, and quality steel sheets for transportation means and chemical equipment. We will energetically work to apply the programs laid down by the higher party leadership for ensuring the commendable aggregates, eliminating lack of discipline in the running of productive processes, avoiding accidents at certain installations, strictly observing technologies, and improving the quality and durability of metallurgical products.

Referring to the machine-building industry, the speaker said: Particularly the Ministry of Heavy Equipment and the Ministrty of the Machine-Building Industry must take more resolute steps to enterprises, productive sectors, vehicles, and tractors.

In the chemical and petrochemical industry, the two relevant ministries should take steps to ensure the continuous and sure operation of installations and speedily recover certain lags in the oil-processing sector and in certain chemical products, at the same time, one must observe the final destination of the planned production, particularly as regards direct exports and the production earmarked for export of certain branches that make a better use of raw materials and other materials supplied by the chemical industry.

In the productive sectors for consumer goods we will further act to diversify variety ranges and better utilize recoverable and reusable materials as well as local resources.

In all industrial branches, the government must ensure a better supervision of production and its material base. The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply should work resolutely and responsibly to give priority to supplying the economic units streamlined for export or units that produce raw and other basic materials for the production earmarked for export; one should not permit, in any way, the production of items that are not envisaged by the plan or cannot be sold for sure. At the same time, the economic coordinating bodies, the Ministry of Finance, and the banks should supervise and strictly check that all ministries, central departments, and enterprises observe the economic-financial norms and standards approved by law as well as the norms for supply stocks, unfinished produce, and finished products.

The speaker further talked about certain problems in agriculture and stressed that in the forthcoming period, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, and the county people's councils and agricultural bodies should take all necessary steps to speedily harvest the crop and transport it to unified storage facilities, check the quality of fall sowing operations, fertilize the soil with organic fertilizers, and conclude plowing operations for spring sowing. Resolute action should be taken to preserver fodder and ensure appropriate lodging facilities for animals during the winter.

After stressing the fact that a large volume of investments has been attained in the first three quarters of this year, the speaker said: Following recommendations made by the party leadership, the government has taken measures concerning each investment project, with a view to intensifying the execution rate and recovering lags at certain projects scheduled to be commissioned by the end of this year. Steps should be taken to speed up the delivery of technological equipment and special installations and materials by the machine-building and metallurgical ministries and to accelerate the assembly work at projects in an advanced execution stage or projects which are using large stockpiles of technological equipment.

Referring to export problems, the speaker said: The recent meeting with the foreign trade aktive has exactingly examined ways and means to further improve foreign trade activity so as to ensure all the necessary conditions for a more active, modern, and efficient trade.

Proceeding from the highly important orientations and tasks set forth by the party secretary general, the government pledges to work resolutely to speedily remove all shortcomings in this field and raise the entire foreign trade activity to a higher qualitative level. The economic ministries, coordinating bodies, central departments, and industrial and foreign trade enterprises should give priority primarily to attaining the export production envisaged to be delivered in the fourth quarter of this year, by fully observing the quality parameters and contract terms concluded with our foreign partners. We will supervise on a daily basis the operative solution of problems and the unfolding of all operations, so as to ensure the smooth and undelayed delivery of goods to foreign customers. We will take particular steps to improve market research and contracting activities, better capitalize Romanian products on foreign markets under conditions of greater efficiency, firmly apply the principles of self-management and self-administration in the foregin trade field, and promote a high spirit of responsibility, order, and discipline.

The implementation of programs for further raising economic efficiency requires that ministries, central departments, and enterprises should resolutely work to administer and use all available means with maximum efficiency, to further increase labor productivity, to substantially reduce material costs, and to increase the profitability of production. [paragraph continues]

We will pay particular attention to implementing all measures included in the programs on improving the quality of production so that, by making full use of our entire technical and execution potential, we can raise the parameters of all Romanian products to the level of the best similar products in the world. In this respect, the government, ministries, central departments, and enterprises are dutybound to firmly apply all established measures on improving the organization and modernization of production and to generally introduce the best results attained, so as to further increase economic efficiency in each enterprise and at each place of work.

We will pay particular attention to providing assistance to economic units in order to solve all problems regarding their ability to observe the improved system of economic-financial standards, the established parameters for production costs and for material expenditures and circulating capital per product and per thousand lei-worth of commodity production, and the established norms for stocks of materials and produce. We will take further steps to strengthen the savings regimen and the financial-banking control, particularly the preventive control, over the administration of resources.

Tackling problems pertaining to the preparation of the 1987 plan, the speaker stressed: It is necessary to take particular steps to ensure contracts for the entire planned production, secure the technical-material base in accordance with consumption norms and standards, and assist enterprises in the elaboration of programs on technical and organizational measures aimed at coordinating activities with the tasks arising from the uniform national plan.

In conclusion, the speaker said: The achievements attained in the first 9 months of the first year of the current 5-year plan ensure durable premises for even more important skuccesses. This is incontestable proof of the correctness and realism of the targets set by the 13th party congress and of our people's huge creative force and ability to overcome all hardships and difficulties and ensure our fatherland's unswerving march forward along the road of socialism and communism.

We assure you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that the government will spare no effort to mobilize all resources of our economy to consistently implement the party's domestic and foreign policy, in the elaboration of which you play the decisive role, for the benefit and prosperity of the fatherland and the Romanian people.

BILLS PASSED BY 23 OCTOBER GNA SESSION

AU241052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1026 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/24/1986 -- Gathered on October 23, the Romanian parliament endorsed a law on the modification of provisions in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania and a law on a five-per-cent reduction by the Socialist Republic of Romania of its arms, tooops and military expenses and on calling a referendum to consult the people on this. The first law brings new regulations on a more direct participation of citizens in adopting decisions of major importance for the homeland's present and future. The Grand National Assembly is given constitutional competence to decide on consulting the people by referendum. The modifications of the Constitution, in full agreement with the principles of revolutionary worker democracy, bestows a new fundamental prerogative on the state leader, who sets measures of utmost importance for the country's supreme interests, that are to be submitted by parliament to people's consultation. A provision is also introduced in the Constitution that the Council of State will set the procedure of the referendum. The second document adopted by the Romanian parliament gives force of law to the President's proposal on Romania's passage to a five-per-cent reduction of arms, troops and military expenses until the end of the year and in connection with this decides to call a referendum to consult the people on November 23, 1986.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DEMICHEV-LED DELEGATION

Views Exchanged

LD251321 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2021 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Ohrid, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the Presidium, which is paying an official and friendly visit lasting several days to our country at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly, concludes its visit tomorrow morning and returns by special plane from Ohrid to Moscow.

In Obrid this evening Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, held an exchange of views on the course and results of the visit. During their meeting, which was also attended by Dr Vulnet Starova, president of the Macedonian Assembly, Vrandecic and Demichev stressed the need for and the importance of reciprocal visits. They once again affirmed the traditional friendship between the two countries and the need to invest further efforts in expanding economic cooperation.

Vrandecic and Demichev stressed the efforts and contribution of Yugoslavia and the USSR toward the preservation of peace in the world, which, as stated is at present threatened by a number of difficulties and dangers.

Demichev Statement

LD251408 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Crotian 1220 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Ohrid, 25 Oct (TANJUG) -- At the end of his visit to Yugoslavia, Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a statement to the Yugoslav public, stressing that during numerous talks he held with the highest-ranking Yugoslav leaders, special attention was devoted to the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th LCY Congress. In Demichev's opinion, the implementation of these decisions can contribute to the deepening of contacts and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR.

Speaking before his departure from Ohrid, Demichev stressed the importance of international contacts as a contribution to the salvation of mankind from the threat of nuclear destruction. During the talks with Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency; Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly; and Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, central attention was devoted within this context to a recent meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik, he said.

Demichev expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare and at the Yugoslav delegation's attitude at this meeting.

In conclusion, the first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium pointed out that, having visited a number of economic organizations in Serbia, Macedonia, and Vojvodina, the Soviet delegation was able to see for itself the great achievements of the Yugoslav economy. He expressed a wish for a further development and deepening of Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation.

Delegation Departs

LD251347 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1026 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Ohrid, October 24 (TANJUG) -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Petr Demichev, first vice chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, ended its five-day official visit to Yugoslavia today and left here by air for Moscow.

During the visit the delegation met with President of the Yugoslav state Presidency Sinan Hasani and President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Ivo Vrandecic, as well as officials of the Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Macedonia and Province of Vojvodina.

Both sides in these talks noted that the Yugoslav-Soviet relations were developing favourably upon the known principles contained in the Belgrade declaration and the Moscow statement -- equality, noninterference, and appreciation of the differences in roads of socialist development and international positions of the two countries.

Demichev conveyed to Hasani an invitation from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

KUWAITI DEFENSE MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Talks With Mikulic

LD231935 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, received in Belgrade today Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, minister of defense of the State of Kuwait, who is on an official friendly visit to our country at the head of a Kuwaiti delegation.

In the course of friendly talks, attended by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, topical issues were examined regarding international relations and bilateral cooperation between the two countries at the economic and military levels. The two sides stated that further efforts are needed to ensure a peaceful solution to crises and hotbetd of crisis in the world, particularly in the Middle East. Support was given to the just struggle of the Palestinian people for peace and the setting up of their own state, and also to the PLO as its only legitimate representative. Emphasis was laid on the indespensable need for a peaceful outcome of the war in the gulf in keeping with the initiatives and conclusions of the nonaligned movement.

Received by Hasani

LD231951 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, minister of defense of Kuwait, who is heading his country's military delegation on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The talks were attended by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and Tal'at Ya'qub Al-Ghusayn, Kuwait's ambassador to the SFRY.

At the talks, which took place in an intimate atmosphere, both sides expressed satisfaction at the positive development of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Kuwait. In recent years relations have been further enriched by contacts between the two countries at different levels. They also pointed out that the two countries' belonging to the Nonaligned Movement and the closeness of their attitudes to fundamental international issues represents a base for their successful cooperation and active participation at the international level.

The two sides also discussed the further development of economic cooperation, and agreed on a need to exert efforts in order to raise this cooperation to a higher level, for which there are realistic possibilities. Stress was also laid on the need for higher forms of economic cooperation by means of joint investments, industrial cooperation and joint performance on third world markets.

Views were exchanged on the situation in the gulf in the light of the assessments and stands of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit held in Harare.

Both sides expressed conviction that the visit of Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Sabah would further encourage the overall development of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Kuwait.

Talks With Mamula

LD242307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1755 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Karadjordjevo, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- His Excellency Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, minister of defense of the State of Kuwait, who is heading his country's military delegation on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia, and his host Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, held final talks in Karadjordjevo today.

In a very cordial, open and friendly atmosphere the two sides pointed out, inter alia, that our two nonaligned countries have established firm and fruitful political and economic relations, and that this was a good basis for the consolidation of army and political relations between the armies of the two friendly countries. Within this context Kuwait's defense minister reiterated the great merits of Comrade Tito, both for the establishment of good relations between Kuwait and Yugoslavia and for the development of the Nonaligned Movement. In this connection stress was laid on the necessity for an even more comprehensive and diversified cooperation between the two nonaligned countries in all fields, particularly in the field of army-economic relations, relying above all on one's own resources, regardless of the increasingly complex military-political situation in the world. Views were exchanged on almost all the issues in this field and, as at the previous meetings, similarity in views on the assessment of the situation was reaffirmed.

Although this is his first time in Yugoslavia, Kuwait's defense minister stressed that he knows a great deal about it and that, he stressed, he is pleasantly surprised by our overall scientific-technical development and Yugoslavia's achievements in the development of its sociopolitical and defense system. This visit as well, it was said in the final talks, represents an important contribution to an ever more fruitful and successful military-economic cooperation and the further promotion and consolidation of friendship between the peoples, governments and armed forces of Kuwait and Yugoslavia.

There are favorable conditions for this, considering the fact that both countries belong to the Nonaligned Movement and are struggling for peace in the world, for more just economic and political relations and equality among all the peoples and states.

The high-ranking visitors from friendly Kuwait expressed satisfaction, inter alia, at the opportunity to visit a large number of establishments and units of the Yugoslav People's Army and some work collectives of our military industry. It was stressed that this helped to convince them of our abilities for the conquest and production of the most modern arms, military equipment, and complex combat systems. Both sides noted that with mutual respect and understanding, regardless of the geographical distance, different conditions and position, joint interests can be found for mutually-beneficial cooperation in numerous spheres, thus greatly contributing to the preservation of peace and security in the world.

Finally, the two ministers concluded that the results of this visit, assessed by both sides as very successful, will be made concrete in corresponding programs, which refer primarily to the establishment of long-term and solid military-economic relations between the armed forces of Kuwait and Yugoslavia, but also refer to the expansion of cooperation with other countries, especially the nonaligned and developing ones.

The talks were attended by Lieutenant Colonel General Dr Svetislav Popovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Tus, Air Force and air defense commander; Lieutenant Colonel General Slavko Djurdjevic; Rear Admiral Ljubivoje Jokic; and Major General Jovan Matovic; and also by Tal'at Ya'qub al-Ghusayn, ambassador of the State of Kuwait to the SFRY.

Visit Concluded

LD261317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Dubrovnik 26 Oct (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the Armed Forces of Kuwait, led by Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, left today after an official friendly visit to our country. At the end of the visit, assessed by both sides as being very successful, it was noted that the visit would greatly contribute to the further promotion of traditionally good and friendly relations between the two nonaligned countries. The visit promoted cooperation in numerous spheres, particularly at the level of interarmy relations between Yugoslavia and Kuwait.

At Dubrovnik's Cilipi airport, the delegation of the Armed Forces at Kuwait and Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah were seen off by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamual, federal secretary for national defense, and his aides. The ceremony was also attended by Tal'at Ya'qub al-Ghusayn, ambassador of the State of Kuwait to the SFRY.

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON TIES WITH KUWAIT

LD270931 Kuwait KUNA in English 0823 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 27 (KUNA) -- Yugoslav Defence Minister Admiral Branko Mamula Monday appealed to the Non-Aligned Movement for additional efforts to halt the Iraq-Iran war and praised the advanced level of Kuwaiti-Yugoslav relations in all fields.

In an exclusive interview with KUNA, at conclusion of the visit by Kuwaiti Defence Minister Sheikh Salim al-Sabah to Belgrade yesterday, Admiral Mamula expressed his country's gratification to the amir, government and people of Kuwait for the valuable assistance given to Yugoslavia, particularly that offered to help his country tide over its current economic difficulties.

He described his official talks with the Kuwaiti defence chief as "extremely cordial and successful", adding that "identical or broadly similar views were expressed on all topics discussed" during the week-long visit.

Admiral Mamula recalled the historic visits, by late President Josep Broz Tito to Kuwait in 1979 and by H.H. the Amir of Kuwait Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad to Belgrade in 1981, saying they had laid a solid basis for all-round cooperation between the two non-aligned countries.

Concerning military cooperation between Yugoslavia and Kuwait, the official stated that the talks between him and Sheikh Salim had reached accord on strengthening and promoting these ties between the land, navy and airforces.

He expressed common readiness to make use of the available potentials to both sides and said, "we in Yugoslavia are always ready to supply all types of weapons and technical assistance needed by Kuwait and its Armed Forces."

Admiral Mamula disclosed that he also agreed with the Kuwaiti defence minister on cooperation in the field of providing health, technological and other supporting services to back up the Kuwaiti Army's rear lines.

He further announced that spheres of cooperation as well as the forms and framework of military coordination between the defence establishments in each of Kuwait and Yugoslavia have "already been defined from now in the course of Sheikh Salim's visit."

Talks with the Kuwaiti military delegation, headed by the defence minister, also gave shape to "initiations and prospects of future military coordination," Mamula said, adding Yugoslavia has enough armament production to meet Kuwait's requirements for self defence.

About the gulf conflict, which now entered its seventh consecutive year, the Yugoslav official underlined the immense threat it poses to regional and world peace and urged "all states, particularly the non-aligned and other concerned friendly countries, to make fresh and additional efforts" for bringing the Iraq-Iran war to an early halt.

Admiral Mamula emphasized that Sheikh Salim's visit to Yugoslavia represented "a significant addition to relations of amity and cooperation" between two geographically distant states, brought together by the common drive for world peace, justice and cooperation.

DIZDAREVIC ADDRESSES NONALIGNED MINISTERS SESSION

LD232057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Brioni, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, taking part in this afternoon's discussion at the conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned and neutral European countries, said that the Vienna meeting would be taking place in complex and unstable international conditions.

Nevertheless, there are signs of a certain improvement in the international climate. Contacts have been revived and intensified, and open and fairly detailed talks are taking place on all the problems hampering international relations and threatening peace and security in Europe and the world in general. This was manifest also at the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Reykjavik, during which no specific agreements were reached, but which leaves room for the hope that the process of dialogue and agreement-reaching that has begun will lead to new agreements, particularly on halting the arms race and on disarmament.

Dizdarevic assessed that the proceedings of the CSCE should be freed from confrontation and mutual accusations that have hampered their development so far and returned us to a cold war atmosphere. It is important to get rid of the illusions that the CSCE can be used to change the political systems of the countries participating in it. Our efforts should aim at changing the situation that is leading to an exacerbation of international relations and to delays and deviations in implementing the Final Act. Confrontation should give way to dialogue at all levels, because all countries have the right and the obligation to take part in the proceedings of the CSCE on an equal basis as agreed in the Final Act. In other words, the future of the CSCE cannot be left to the superpowers. We are all responsible to our own people for its further development and application, the federal secretary said.

Dizdarevic went on to assess that the Stockholm conference should continue its work immediately after the Vienna meeting with the aim of continuing negotiations and of reaching a new agreement in the sphere of confidence-building, security and disarmament in Europe. We see no better framework for negotiations on existing and new proposals on disarmament than mechanism offered us by the CSCE. Confining negotiations on disarmament in Europe to narrow bloc confines, and this means excluding the other European countries from examining questions of vital importance for their security, would be unlikely to lead to the success of these negotiations.

Dizdarevic expressed the view that possibilities exist for agreement to be reached at the Vienna meeting on strengthening economic cooperation.

The realization of all human rights and basic freedoms is an important area for the affirmation and application of the Final Act and aims of the CSCE. It is therefore necessary that the Vienna meeting should devote full attention to this area, because it has suffered the most severe consequences of the worsening of relations between East and West.

Guaranteeing the continuation of the CSCE, is, according to Dizdarevic, of vital interest for all participating states, and in particular for the neutral and nonaligned countries, because this is the only framework within which we take part in conditions of complete equality in examining and making decisions on questions of vital interest for our countries. The continuity of the CSCE cannot and should not be made conditional upon anything, nor confined or subjugated to narrow bloc interests.

Dizdarevic concluded that the neutral and nonaligned countries are in a position to contribute to the creation of an atmosphere in which it will be easier to seek solutions to the problem we will be facing. They should be the initiators of ideas and proposals that support the interests of the nonaligned and neutral countries and lead to the promotion of the process and realization of the goals of the CSCE.

Session Ends

LD242021 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1311 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Brioni, Oct 24 (TANJUG) -- A two-day meeting of foreign ministers of the neutral and nonaligned countries in Europe closed here today. The meeting was devoted to the group's activities and cooperation in strengthening the CSCE process.

The foreign ministers adopted a joint communique which expresses hope that the Vienna session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would contribute towards improving the international climate.

Hasani Receives Ministers

LD242335 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Brioni, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, received in Brioni this afternoon foreign ministers of nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe, who were attending a meeting devoted to the activities of these countries on the eve of the CSCE Vienna meeting. The ministers briefed Hasani on this meeting which they assessed as positive and useful.

Sinan Hasani recalled the great importance that Yugoslavia attaches to the preservation and consolidation of the CSCE process. He also recalled that CSCE represents the expression of the aspiration of the European peoples toward peace, security and the consolidation of cooperation, and also toward the overcoming of bloc divisions.

Sinan Hasani laid emphasis on the importance that nonaligned and neutral countries attached to the development of the CSCE process. He expressed hope in the nonaligned and neutral countries continuing cooperation in the aim of the consolidation and strengthening of the process of detente.

Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, then gave a luncheon in honor of the ministers.

Greeting the guests on behalf of the SFRY Presidency Sinan Hasani stressed that for Yugoslavia and for the peoples of more than 100 nonaligned countries Brioni stands for the place where the idea of nonalignment was born. The motto of your meeting has a lot in common with the mobilizing force that has since then, in the period of three decades, mobilized an enormous part of mankind.

CSCE was a product of detente, said Hasani, but, overcoming all the temptations threatening European peace and security in these 11 years, it has turned out to be an irreplaceable factor in their preservation and development.

The subject of the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union is within their competence, Hasani went on, but it is not their exclusive right to decide on behalf of and for all of us. it is the question of mankind, of the life of every individual on the planet. Peace and security are a general well-being and consequently a joint responsibility.

At the same time, we cannot negate a special responsibility of the superpowers for peace and security in Europe and the world. Efforts are needed today on the part of the entire international community in order to continue the summit dialogue, and find solutions for the controversial issues in their relations.

The CSCE Vienna meeting can and should by its rich content and democratic framework, play an important role in all this. It is precisely in such a context of reality and needs that I see the further role of nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe, said Hasani in his toast.

Pierre Kober, head of Swiss diplomacy, replied to Hasani's toast.

Dizdarevic Meets Cypriot

LD252032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Brioni, October 25 (TANJUG) -- A solution to the Cyprus problem, the implementation of the decisions taken at the eighth summit in Harare and preparations for [words indistinct] nonaligned ministers' conference in Nicosia, were the central topics during the meeting today between Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou on the northern Adriatic island of Brioni.

Dizdarevic and Iakovou previously participated in the ministerial meeting of the nine European non-aligned and neutral countries held here over the past two days.

Iakovou acquainted Dizdarevic with the current situation in Cyprus and efforts invested by U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar to help bring about a solution to the Cyprus problem by contacts with representatives of the Greek and Turkish communities.

The Cypriot foreign minister assessed that the talks on Cyprus had reached a crucial phase and the future of the Republic of Cyprus would depend on their further course.

Dizdarevica confirmed Yugoslavia's support for the unity, independence, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Cyprus and expressed the readiness to contribute to a solution to the Cyprus problem by peaceful means in the interest of the entire Cypriot community through the activities of the U.N. and the movement of nonalignment.

The two ministers also discussed the activities of the non-aligned countries in the light of the decision taken in Harare that the regular non-aligned ministerial conference be held in Nicosia in 1988.

Cyprus, as host to the meeting, has a special responsibility and the exchange of views between Dizdarevic and Iakovou on the question is among the first consultations following the eighth summit on the activities and endeavours of the non-aligned to implement the decisions taken at the summit in Harare and contribute to the effective work of the movement.

Dizdarevic also conferred with Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson on Brioni where the N.N. [Nonaligned and Neutral] ministerial session ended last night. The talks centred on cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sweden and the possibilities for its further promotion.

PROCEEDINGS HALTED FOR SAKE OF U.S. RELATIONS

LD231905 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 23 (TANJUG) -- Guided by lasting interests in the development of good relations between Yugoslavia and the United States, the competent Yugoslav organs have taken a decision to discontinue criminal proceedings against Yugoslav national Petar Ivezaj, sentenced to seven years in prison by the District Court in Titograd (Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro), Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Aleksander Stanic stated at his news conference in Belgrade today.

Stanic said the Yugoslav organs had also taken into account the fact that Ivezaj was a permanent resident in the U.S. and a naturalized U.S. citizen.

Ivezaj was given a seven-year prison sentence by the District Court in Titograd on Wednesday, October 8, for the criminal act of association and engaging in hostile activities against Yugoslavia.

Speaking about the Ivezaj case, Stanic reiterated his reply made at the previous press conference at the Foreign Secretariat on October 9, namely that it was a question of ill-intentioned individuals who make use of every opportunity to undermine cooperation and confidence between Yugoslavia and the U.S. by provocative acts.

Petar Ivezaj left Yugoslavia yesterday and the case for us is now closed, the spokesman stated.

U.S. PRESS TRIES TO 'UNDERMINE' RELATIONS

LD242343 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2027 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 24 (TANJUG) -- Guided by lasting interests in the development of good relations with the U.S., the Yugoslav organs have taken a decision to discontinue criminal proceeding against Yugoslav national Petar Ivezaj, member of the a hostile Albanian separatist organization, who came to Yugoslavia with ill intentions and a U.S. passport. Ivezaj is one of those individuals who make use of every opportunity for subversive activities against Yugoslavia and to undermine cooperation and trust between Yugoslavia and the United States. Ivezaj was given a seven-year prison sentence by the District Court in Titograd, Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro, on Wednesday, October 8, for the criminal act of associating and engaging in hostile activities against Yugoslavia. Following the decision on discontinuing criminal proceedings, Petar Ivezaj, who is a permanent resident in the U.S. and a naturalized U.S. citizen, left Yugoslavia.

This closes the Ivezaj case as far as Yugoslavia is concerned, but apparently not so for a part of the U.S. press.

Using half-truths and failing to say that a Yugoslav citizen and a member of anti-Yugoslav emigrant organisation is involved, whose subversive activities are aimed against Yugoslavia's integrity and constitutional order, a part of the U.S. press sides with those who are against stable and friendly relations between the two countries.

The fact that even some members of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate closed their eyes to such intentions of enemies of the Yugoslav-U.S. cooperation is surprising, to say the least.

The development of friendly relations and cooperation between countries needs both sides acting against subversive elements sowing mistrust and causing incidents in Yugoslav-U.S. relations. Individuals and organizations must not be permitted to place in question the all-encompassing cooperation between the two countries. If they are allowed to pursue such activities, then everything on which U.S. relations with independent and non-aligned Yugoslav are based is ignored.

Obligations that Yugoslavia and the United States recently accepted at the Stockholm conference on confidence-building that all countries will endeavor to thwart illegal activities, including subversive acts, on their territories, should not be forgotten. Pressures and campaigns have never helped develop good relations and cooperation, nor reach reasonable solutions to cases such as the case of Ivezaj and others similar to it.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ASSEMBLY DISMISSES OFFICIAL

AU231704 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The delegates of all chambers of the Bosnia-Hercegovina assembly have discussed the report on the implementation of constitutionality and legality. Ljubomir Nikolic reports from Sarajevo:

Although the conclusions the Republican Assembly adopted in May 1983 considerably stimulated the activity of all institutions of the political system in Bosnia-Hercegovina in ensuring constitutionality and legality, the results achieved are still unsatisfactory. This was said by Muhamed Berberovic, vice-president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Executive Council while expounding on the Executive Council's report. [passage omitted]

The report stressed the resoluteness of the Executive Council and its organs to curb violations of constitutionality and legality. An example of such a practice is the withdrawal of the immunity of Ranko Nikolic, member and secretary of the Executive Council, who was arrested on the well-founded suspicion that he accepted a bribe. [passage omitted] The assembly delegates today unanimously relieved Ranko Nikolic of his duties and adopted the report of the republican Executive Council.

SERBIAN ASSEMBY MEETS, DISCUSSES EMIGRATION

LD242325 Belgrad TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1946 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct (TANJUG) -- After a discussion that lasted for several hours, the Serbian Assembly adopted conclusions on the realization of unity, fellowship, and the constitutional position of the republic. By a majority of votes, delegates noted that these conclusions represented a contribution to efforts to resolve problems regarding relations in the SR of Serbia, which are due to a different interpretation of specific constitutional provisions over many years. The delegates stressed that this document is not at all a political platform for the changes in the constitution, as the delegates from Vojvodina claimed.

The other hot topic discussed in the assembly today referred to the results of a social action aimed at halting the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and the stablization of the political situation in this part of the republic. In the discussion that ended tonight the delegates demanded from the competent organs a more speedy and effective stablization of the situation in this province, in order not only to reduce but to halt the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins.

The discussion also set in motion questions of the concrete political responsibility of those whose duty by law is to struggle against the counterrevolution in Kosovo.

ASSEMBLIES ON 'SENSITIVE' SERBIA, KOSOVO TOPICS

LD251817 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Two particularly important, politically sensitive and we could even say hot topics -- relations in Serbia and the situation in Kosovo -- were this week at the center of attention of this republic's political life. They were first discussed at the sessions of the provincial assemblies, then at the session of the Commission for Constitutional Questions of Serbia, and yesterday at the Serbian Assembly session, where delegates met to adopt conclusions on unity and fellowship in Serbia and on halting the emigration from Kosovo. Ljubisav Andric comments.

All these discussion, particularly the one yesterday at the joint session of all the three chambers of the republican assembly, showed that considerable differences still exist, even after numerous state and party documents and conclusions adopted both on the federal and on the republican and provincial levels, in views on how to regulate relations in Serbia and normalize the situation in Kosovo, in order that they cease to be points of departure and turbulent points of contact of old and new misunderstandings, and even the latest divisions in this republic.

The latest draft conclusions on the realization of unity and fellowship, which were adopted yesterday after a vote, are felt in the provinces, for instance as an initiative and even as a political platform for a change in the republican constitution. On the other hand, this was interpreted in the Commission for Constitutional Questions of Serbia, and this was also accepted by the majority of delegates of the republican assembly, as going back to the beginning, and a failure to accept the stands of the LCY and the Serbian LC on relations in this republic. This is why yesterday's discussion in the Serbian Assembly reminded one a great deal of the ones held 5 and 2 years ago at the marathon sessions of the Serbian LC Central Committee.

The differences in views are also noticeable in connection with the assessment of the situation in Kosovo and the tackling of what is undoubtedly the most difficult problem Serbia is faced with -- the emigration of the Serbs, Montenegrins and other non-Albanian people. Despite a warning by the presidents of the republican chambers not to do so, delegates taking part in the discussion on Kosovo spoke very emotionally and in a sharp and even accusing tone. It is obvious that such great differences and even divisions on a territorial, republican-provincial basis, which have not infrequently been stimulated and fueled by narrow bureaucratic interests, lead to no good and they do not contribute to efforts to consolidate unity and fellowship in Serbia and to normalize the situation in Kosovo. For this reason it could happen that the conclusions, which were adopted yesterday in Serbia -- the one on emigration is yet to be adopted -- experience the same fate as the previous ones, that they remain the conclusion on conclusions. We ought to believe that, after all, this will not happen.